

RADICALS WIN OUT ON MONEY TRUST INQUIRY

Underwood Yields and the Inquiry May Be Made More Sweeping.

BRYAN MEN ARE PLEASED

Resolution to Be Passed Practically Carries Out Henry's Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The radical element of the Democratic party in the House will be in the ascendant to-morrow when the Pujio resolution for an investigation of the money trust, which was introduced by a Democratic caucus, is taken up. The recent declaration of Speaker Clark for a comprehensive inquiry into the activities of the financial octopus and the threats of many Democrats to ignore the caucus declaration evidently have frightened Majority Leader Underwood and the rest of the conservative element.

This is indicated by the fact that they consented to-night to incorporate in the Pujio resolution, which was considered thoroughly innocuous, a provision authorizing the Banking and Currency Committee to inquire into such matters "touching upon in House resolution 405 as may come within its jurisdiction."

Resolution 405 is the one introduced by Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the Rules Committee and intimate friend of W. J. Bryan, which was turned down flatly by the Democratic caucus two weeks ago. The Henry resolution is admittedly radical and gives the committee unlimited power within its jurisdiction to probe the money trust.

The conservative Democrats of the House refer to the change in the Henry resolution as "one of phraseology only," but Mr. Henry and the other radicals contend that they have won a victory. Their claim would seem to be justified in view of the reversal of position by the anti-Bryan element, who recently boasted of having smothered the proposition for a real pursuit of the money trust so far as this session was concerned.

While the resolution which is to be adopted to-morrow does not specifically direct the Banking and Currency Committee to take up the inquiry into the money trust along the radical lines proposed by the Henry resolution, it is at least permissive, and in view of the Speaker's recently expressed attitude probably will result in a much more comprehensive inquiry than was at first proposed.

The original Pujio resolution provided merely that there "could be an inquiry into the financial condition of the country with reference to the necessity of monetary legislation." The Henry resolution specifically charged the existence of a money trust and contained a long list of allegations as to the supremacy of control by the money power.

The fact that the bare minority behind Mr. Henry should have been able to force such a concession from the overwhelming majority, as is indicated by the proposed amendment to the Pujio resolution, suggests that the money trust issue is becoming more prominent day by day. The fact of the matter apparently is that the Democratic leadership have decided that for political reasons some concessions will have to be made to the demand of the radicals on this question.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee has not been saying much lately but has been working very hard indeed. This is evident from the fact that the Rules Committee to-day agreed to the amendment referred to after being absolutely against the chairman at its last money trust meeting. At that time he had only Representative Stanley of Kentucky, the steel committee chairman and Representative Foster of Illinois with him. To-day eleven of his Democratic colleagues fell into line and voted to include the principal part of the Henry resolution within the scope of the hitherto innocuous Pujio document.

To those behind the scenes to-day's action by the Rules Committee was significant, not to say surprising. Most Democrats are exceedingly loath to discuss the split in their party over the money trust pursuit, but if the claims of Mr. Henry's followers are to be believed no less than thirty Democrats were ready to bolt the party caucus on the money trust proposition and take their chances in their districts as open advocates of the Henry resolution for an investigation of the money trust on the theory that there is such an organization and that it controls the entire financial system of the United States.

More than this it became known to-day that Representatives Norris of Nebraska, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Lindbergh of Minnesota have been working hard of late to effect a coalition of the insurgents on the money trust issue on both sides of the House. For the last two days there have been claims that they have succeeded and that even if the Democratic majority assisted by the regular Republicans, were able to have their way there would be such a division of opinion in the Democratic party on this question as seriously to threaten Mr. Underwood's leadership and to throw the whole policy of the party into chaos.

Rather than to have this become apparent Mr. Underwood and his conservative associates were willing to make concessions. They contend that they have not made a great one and that the investigation will still be in the hands of the conservative Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Henry and his radical colleagues insist, on the other hand, that the concession is all that was ever demanded, and that while the authority given to the Banking and Currency Committee to inquire into subjects named in the Henry resolution is permissive and not directive, it is in actual effect will be the same, and that a thorough probe into the activities of the money devil is assured.

Mr. Henry has prepared a hot speech to deliver in the House to-morrow when the money trust resolution is called up

and some of his radical associates are also loaded. Representative Norris of Nebraska and Lindbergh of Minnesota intend to speak for their side.

This apparent concession to the radicals on the money trust proposition would seem to indicate that William J. Bryan is still a factor to be reckoned with in the preparation of Democratic policies.

With the added scope given to the Pujio resolution, it is pretty generally conceded that the Banking and Currency Committee will have to get busy and at least go through the motions of making a real investigation of the money trust. This is the first serious split that has appeared in the Democratic ranks, and although the concession made by Majority Leader Underwood may have the effect of minimizing the existing differences in the party, it is the general opinion that it cannot entirely obscure the fact that the tariff as a political issue is about to take back seat and that the money trust problem is coming to the fore.

TAFT AGAINST COLLEGE YELL

Joins Hands With Lowell to Abolish It at Harvard and Yale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Taft is against the college yell. He joined hands to-night with President Lowell of Harvard University in favor of having it abolished at both Harvard and Yale. "There was one reform that I understand President Lowell was going to introduce into Harvard," said President Taft, speaking at a dinner of the Harvard Alumni in Washington, "that I was going to use all the influence possible to carry into Yale, where the defect is even greater and sharper, and that is the abolition of this rah-rah-rah. I admit that the longer note or sound is less maniacal than the shorter note that we have had at Yale, but I could wish there was some other method adopted of expressing your hospitality, your welcome and your hospitality."

Human nature asserted itself with President Taft when President Lowell announced that Robert Taft, the President's eldest son, was leading his class at the Harvard law school with the son of Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court. The President plainly showed he was a proud father and later acknowledged it in his speech.

"President Lowell," said Mr. Taft, "has been good enough to refer to the fact that I departed from the faith of Yale and sent my boy to the Harvard law school and that his mother feels very proud of what he has done there. Of course she feels proud—she could not help it."

PASSING OF THE PEG POST

Or Its Modification Is a Police Hope From New Order.

There was considerable speculation around Police Headquarters yesterday when Commissioner Waldo's orders relative to the drills for the police parade were sent out. Heretofore the policemen have been ordered to "report for drill" this year they are ordered to "report for instruction." The instruction begins on March 4.

Under the new law the policeman can work only a certain specified number of hours weekly. The Commissioner cannot order him to give up part of his time off to drill. That provision of the law troubled Commissioner Waldo somewhat, for he did not wish to take policemen off patrol duty in order to perfect them in their maneuvers for the parade. According to the gossip around Headquarters the Commissioner was willing to make liberal concessions to his men if they would volunteer to give him some of their spare time for drill.

It is well known that the peg post system is cordially hated by the policemen and that if they could make that the price of their spare time the Commissioner could take about what he wanted of it. These facts, together with the knowledge that the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association held two special meetings on February 13, gave rise to the presumption that the abolition or modification of the peg post system may come about in the near future.

GIRL, AS A MAN, SEEKS WORK.

Disguised Young Woman So Hungry She Finally Asks to Be Arrested.

A slight, handsome young person in man's attire came into the Charles street police station last night and asked to be arrested because there was no work to be found and it was hard to keep walking without food.

"That's no reason for getting yourself locked up," said Lieut. Lyons. "You look like a pretty bright young fellow and you ought to have more spunk. Just rustle around a little and you'll find there's a good job waiting for you."

"I've looked and I've looked," was the reply. "I put on these clothes because I thought there was more chance for a boy than a girl. I'd found out there was none for a girl; but no one wanted me."

"Those clothes," said Lieut. Lyons, looking over the desk, "why, what clothes would you wear?"

"I used to wear those," was the answer, and a photograph of a pretty dark haired girl was shoved across the desk. Then she was accommodated and locked up charged with masquerading in men's clothes without a permit.

She said she was Mona Hoffman, 26 years old, and that she had paid for a room, for one night at 48 Grove street, but that for two nights she had had no place to go. She had spent three days looking in vain for work. She said her parents were dead and she had no friends in the city.

KILLED FLYING AT PAU.

Propeller of Army Lieutenant's Plane Snapped in Midair.

PAU, Feb. 23.—Lieut. Gourcumeau, while piloting a monoplane here to-day, fell to the ground and was killed. The spectators saw the propeller snap while the machine was midair.

The wings parted and the carriage in which the aviator was sitting fell like a stone into a shallow pool of water. Lieut. Gourcumeau's death was instantaneous.

ANTHROPOLYAN WEIRKLEY brings back the old days. Puts a sparkle in the eye and keeps it there. Luydes Bros., N. Y.

WHITMAN TO APPEAL IN THE BRANDT CASE

Attorney-General Carmody Also to Join in Testing Habeas Corpus Decision.

DIX DEFENDS HIS ACTION

Holds That Announcement of Gerard Decision Was Equivalent to Formal Order.

Attorney-General Carmody conferred here last night with District Attorney Whitman and they agreed to appeal from Justice Gerard's decision that Folke F. Brandt may have a new trial by habeas corpus. Mr. Carmody told Judge Whitman that he didn't intend to be driven by the Governor and others to an act that is opposed to his notions of justice. Agreeing with Mr. Carmody that an appeal is not the correct method of securing justice for Brandt, Judge Whitman told Mr. Carmody that he considered he was bound to appeal from the Gerard decision, because he must defend as a formality in his office the judgments of the Court of General Sessions and put up to the Appellate Division the question as to whether Justice Gerard was correct in holding that General Sessions Judge Otto A. Rosalsky was wrong in the course he took in the case.

The Attorney-General and the District Attorney talked over the matter of an appeal for three hours. At 11 o'clock last night they issued this statement: Our conclusion is that we will take an appeal from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Gerard that Folke F. Brandt may have a new trial by habeas corpus. We will appeal separately, but at the same time we are in complete harmony. As soon as the order is entered we will take the action that seems to be our duty.

We have come to this conclusion because of the extreme importance of the principles involved in the decision, the peculiar nature of the case and the public interest in it. We agree, however, that the appeal should not in any way affect justice to Brandt, who was, as the records show, improperly sentenced.

THOMAS CARMODY, CHARLES S. WHITMAN. The Attorney-General declined to criticize Gov. Dix's course, but Mr. Carmody's friends know that he is displeased with the Governor's attitude and his acceptance of the advice of his chief constitutional law officer.

Mr. Carmody was not impressed last night by the Governor's statement issued in the afternoon that the fact that Justice Gerard's order has not been signed or entered is technically correct, and that the announcement of the decision makes it impossible for him to exercise clemency. Justice Gerard seemed to be amused at the Governor's latest statement and agreed with District Attorney Whitman and the Attorney-General that it is nonsense to say that the delay in entering the order for a new trial is merely a technicality. On the contrary, they said, the delay was a deliberate step taken for the purpose of giving the Governor his last chance to pardon Brandt.

The order will be signed and entered on Monday morning. Then Folke F. Brandt will be released on \$5,000 bail, which will be furnished by a surety company. After the conference last night between Mr. Carmody and Mr. Whitman it was made known that the District Attorney would appeal at once. The appeal will have the effect of staying a retrial for Brandt, because it is not the practice in this country for Judges to hear cases while the Appellate Division is deliberating on important points affecting the case.

Nor is it likely, for the same reason, that any Judge would grant a motion dismissing the indictments against Brandt while the Appellate Division has Brandt's case before it. Because of this practice the attitude of the Governor in insisting that an appeal shall be taken from Justice Gerard's order is especially important. If the appeal results in the Appellate Division reversing Justice Gerard, Brandt would have to go back to Dannemora provided the Governor still declined to issue a pardon. And it is now known that Mr. Dix after much wavering has set himself against clemency.

No more interesting feature of the Brandt case has come to light than the story which came from Albany yesterday. On last Wednesday, when the Attorney-General warned Gov. Dix that Justice Gerard would sustain the writ of habeas corpus and thereby nullify the Governor's pardon power unless the Governor pardoned Brandt before the order was entered, the Governor was obviously distressed. He wanted to know what Mr. Carmody's final advice was. The Attorney-General said the story goes, that if he had just time enough before he died to utter two words, those words would be "Pardon Brandt."

Mr. Carmody was willing that all credit for giving justice to Brandt should go to the Governor. The Brandt case was a matter too big for the injection of personal ambitions. Gov. Dix, on the verge of apparently exercising clemency, took more time to think the matter over. Later that day his attitude had changed. Where he had been interested previously in arguments bearing on the possibility that grave injustice had been done to an ignorant youth he was later much less willing to go into details. He finally said that he had decided to take no action. It was learned that in the interval between Mr. Carmody's visits to the Governor somebody in the Capitol had talked over the long distance telephone to a man in New York who is opposed to granting clemency in the case.

When the Governor decided that it would be advisable to reopen the Brandt case despite the fact that he had already refused clemency, he sent for Mr. Carmody and turned over to the Attorney-General all the papers in the case except one or two documents of a private nature, one of which was a copy of the letter that Folke

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ANGSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from overeating.—Ad.

FLAGG'S AUTO KILLS BOY.

Rushes With Him to Hospital, but the Lad Dies in His Arms.

An automobile belonging to Ernest Flagg, the architect, ran over and killed thirteen-year-old James McNamara, of 227 East Seventy-fourth street last night in front of the home of Architect Stowe Phelps at 161 East Seventy-fourth street. Mr. and Mrs. Flagg took the boy to the Presbyterian Hospital, but he had died in their arms before the doctors could do anything for him.

The boy and Harry Johnson of 229 East Seventy-fourth street, a playmate, had skated along Seventy-fourth street. The architect was giving a dinner to some of his friends and the two youngsters watched as the guests drove up.

It was growing late and Harry suggested that they go home. James McNamara, skated out of the curb from under the leg of a taxicab that was chugging away in front of the Phelps home.

Just as the boy got on the street the Flagg automobile, driven by Chauffeur Alfred Beaver of Dongan Hills, Staten Island, with Mr. and Mrs. Flagg on the rear seat, turned in line behind the taxicab. The front wheels of the car knocked the boy off his feet and under the machine. Before Beaver could stop the rear wheels had passed over the body.

Mr. Phelps and several of his guests ran down the steps and the Flagg got out of their machine. Mr. Phelps picked up the boy, who was still alive, and Mr. Flagg told Beaver to drive to the Presbyterian Hospital, a few blocks away. He took the child in his arms and got back into his car, next to Mrs. Flagg. The boy died there between them.

Mr. Flagg called Policeman Schreiber and taking him on the front seat they drove to the East Sixty-seventh street police station, where the architect told Lieut. Mason of the case.

Mr. Flagg was on the verge of hysterics and her husband took her home.

The dead boy's father is Robert McNamara, a carpenter, who is out of work. His mother is dead and an eighteen-year-old daughter is taking care of the family. There is a younger girl, Ruth McNamara, whom James used to take out walking every evening. He had sent her home and obtained permission to go roller skating last night.

SUFFRAGE BOOS FOR GEORGE.

Though Chancellor of the Exchequer Spoke in Behalf of Suffrage.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a very mixed reception to-night when he addressed a huge suffragette gathering in Albert Hall. Although he attended the meeting for the purpose of advocating woman suffrage the militant suffragettes, who do not like him, continually interrupted his address with taunts and boos.

The majority of those in the hall, however, supported Mr. George and enabled him to get a hearing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the suffragettes never get a Government message giving women the right to franchise. The only way they could succeed was by bending all their energies to secure the amendment of the proposed manhood suffrage bill while it was being discussed in the House of Commons. Two-thirds of the members of the Cabinet and three-quarters of the House of Commons, he said, would support an amendment to the bill giving women the right to vote, and such an amendment would certainly be carried. It was hopeless, said the speaker, for the women to look to the Unionist leadership, as Burke told the suffragettes he heard the shot, but thought it was a torpedo exploded on the railroad tracks.

Mr. Bernard had said that he had had no trouble with any of the men in the yard and that he was confident the shooting was not done in revenge for any fancied wrong. The fact that the men in the yard are paid off on Saturday is well known in the neighborhood. Mr. Bernard going toward the yard late Friday night carrying a suit case might easily be taken to mean that he was carrying the money to the men.

The surgeons at St. Luke's found that the bullet had entered Mr. Bernard's cheek just to the left of his mouth, had broken out five teeth and then had embedded itself in the tongue. The bullet was extracted. The surgeons do not consider Mr. Bernard's condition serious unless blood poisoning should set in.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN ATTACKED.

Victims of Midnight Holdup—One Arrested.

Margaret McKilheny and Bessie McNamara, young women employed as maids at the University Club, were held up in Fifty-third street near Third avenue a little before midnight last night. They were on their way from the Third avenue elevated station at Fifty-third street to the club.

A man who stopped them got a German silver mesh bag belonging to Bessie McKilheny and his companion some \$2 or \$3. He struck at Miss McKilheny, but she dodged and avoided the blow.

The young women were walking arm in arm, and the man who had the bag stepped forward and grabbed the bag, pulling it away from Miss McKilheny. As he grabbed the bag he swung his fist toward the young woman's face. She stepped back.

The other man whom the young women had seen came up and asked in broken English what he wanted. He stepped in between the first man and the young women, and the first man ran west on Fifty-third street and disappeared in a hallway. The second man started to run too, but was caught by Policeman Ryan of the East Fifty-first street station. The prisoner said he was Harris Pappas, 22 years old, of 608 East Fourteenth street. He is a Greek. He was looked up on suspicion, and detectives began a search for the other man.

VETERANS STILL FOR TROUBLE.

Want to Moralize Cuba—Huge Gomez Budget—Report to Taft.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that the law suspending the civil service act is unconstitutional, the Veterans announce they will continue their work of forcing these so-called "guerrillas" out of office. They also persist, they say, in their plans to "moralize and Cubanize Cuba and occupy the heads of the Government to show how they have suddenly accumulated fortunes."

A bill was introduced in the House to-morrow for the purpose of explaining why his budget estimates are so excessive. The Senate has cut the estimates down more than \$4,000,000.

The negro agitation in the eastern end of the island continues to give the Government great concern.

Hugh S. Gibson, the secretary of the American Legation, is about to start for Washington to present a report to President Taft from Minister Beaupre on the present situation in Cuba.

AUTOMOBILE makers and users will want to read Mr. Norman's account of his remarkable automobile journey to Africa and back. Sahara Desert. March Scribner's.—Ad.

F. E. BARNARD SHOT CROSSING VIADUCT

Believed That a Thug Bent on Robbery Sent Bullet at the Passing Lumberman.

BROKE TEETH IN HIS MOUTH

Assaulted From Behind a Girder—Police Unable to Find Trace of Him.

Frank E. Barnard, son of the late Henry H. Barnard, president of the Church E. Gates Lumber Company and himself a director of the company in charge of the Oak Point yard in The Bronx, was shot last night while crossing the Legget avenue viaduct over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks. The bullet, fired from behind a girder of the viaduct, entered his mouth, breaking several teeth. The ambulance surgeon, who made a brief examination before Mr. Barnard was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, was unable to tell whether the bullet had lodged in the throat or not.

At midnight the surgeons in St. Luke's were making a more thorough examination. The district about the viaduct has been the scene of a number of holdups recently and it is believed the shooting was done by a thug who secreted himself behind the girder. Mr. Barnard was going away for the week end and had a suitcase in his hand. The police theory is that the holdup man thought this suitcase contained the weekly payroll of the big lumber yard. As matters of fact it contained clothing and not money.

The shooting took place a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The viaduct, which is on the way to the main yard of the lumber company, extends over the Oak Point yard of the railroad and is about 200 feet long. There is a roadway in the middle, with footpaths on each side. Big steel girders separate the footpaths from the roadway.

Mr. Barnard had walked some seventy-five feet on his way across the viaduct when he saw a flash come from one of the girders to one side and a little later a bullet hit him. At the same instant he felt the blow of the bullet as it struck his mouth. He realized that an attempt was being made to hold him up and began running.

At the other end of the viaduct and about 125 feet from the spot where the shooting took place is a railroad shanty. Mr. Barnard ran to this, lurched through the doorway and told John Burke, a railroad employee who was inside, that he had been shot. Then he collapsed on the floor.

A call was sent in to Lebaron Hospital for an ambulance. Detectives Flynn and Ellison and Bicycle Policeman Laughlin came around to the shanty. They were not able to find any trace of the man who had fired from behind the girder. Mr. Barnard did not see the man and was unable to tell the police anything which would be of service in running him down. The assailant did not follow Mr. Barnard when he ran across the bridge, at least not as far as the shanty. Mr. Barnard did not turn around, so does not know whether the man started to follow him or not. Burke told the detectives he heard the shot, but thought it was a torpedo exploded on the railroad tracks.

Mr. Barnard had Dr. Benjamin, who came from Lebaron Hospital, bandage the wound and Burke telephoned for a taxicab. When the taxicab arrived Mr. Barnard got in and was driven to St. Luke's Hospital. The ambulance surgeon found that the bullet had entered the left side of the mouth, breaking several teeth. From the hasty examination he made he was not able to say what became of the bullet.

Mr. Barnard lives with his mother at 75 Central Park West. His brother, Edward L. Barnard, is vice-president of the Church E. Gates Company. The Oak Point yard, of which the younger Barnard has charge, is the largest owned by the company.

Mr. Barnard said that he had had no trouble with any of the men in the yard and that he was confident the shooting was not done in revenge for any fancied wrong. The fact that the men in the yard are paid off on Saturday is well known in the neighborhood. Mr. Bernard going toward the yard late Friday night carrying a suit case might easily be taken to mean that he was carrying the money to the men.

The surgeons at St. Luke's found that the bullet had entered Mr. Bernard's cheek just to the left of his mouth, had broken out five teeth and then had embedded itself in the tongue. The bullet was extracted. The surgeons do not consider Mr. Bernard's condition serious unless blood poisoning should set in.

WILL SEEK DU PONT INQUIRY.

Senator Reed to Question Delaware Man's Right to Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Word reached here to-night that United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, will introduce a resolution in the Senate on Monday asking for an investigation into the election to the Senate of Senator du Pont of Delaware.

This action on the part of Senator Reed will come as an investigation of the charges against Cornelius P. Swain, who was nominated as United States Marshal for Delaware. It was charged that Swain had bought votes in an election in Delaware several years ago. A sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee started an investigation, but before it was finished Swain's nomination was withdrawn by President Taft. Swain had been nominated on the recommendation of Senator du Pont and other Republicans of Delaware and his name was withdrawn at Senator du Pont's request.

Although Senator du Pont's name was withdrawn, the investigation continued against Swain. Evidence was produced indicating that some of the money that fell into Swain's hands had come from du Pont's office. The impression in Washington that Senator Reed is acting in behalf of Willard Saulsbury, the Democratic leader in Delaware, who prosecuted the charges against Swain and occupied the heads of the Government out of the case and pave the way for his own election to the United States Senate.

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ANGSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from overeating.—Ad.

LORD AND GAIETY GIRL

Olive May to Be Lady Victor Paget and Maybe Marchioness of Anglesca.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 23.—The engagement is announced of Lord Victor William Paget, brother and heir presumptive to the Marquis of Anglesca, to Olive May, the Gaiety actress. The engagement has been talked about for some time, but official announcement was made to-day.

In addition to being heir presumptive to one of the richest titles in England, Lord Victor is a cousin by marriage of Lady Paget, who is a daughter of the late Paron Stevens of New York and one of the best known American hostesses in London.

Lord Victor is not yet 23 years of age. Miss May is several years older. Lady Alexander Paget, mother of Lord Victor, is said to be quite charmed with his fiancée and has given her full consent to the wedding.

UNION LEAGUE OUSTS HINES.

Supposed Friend of Lorimer Had Refused to Meet Directors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Edward Hines, political associate of Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser, head of the lumber interests of the Northwest, was to-day ousted from the Union League as the result of charges filed against him that he had been guilty of violating the constitution of the organization.

The charges grew out of allegations made by Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, that he had been approached by Hines in the club and solicited for a contribution of \$10,000 to make up a "jackpot" of \$100,000 which had been expended, it is alleged, in "putting Lorimer over."

While none of the officers of the league would make a statement to-night it is learned that Hines was summoned before the directors to-day, that he refused to appear and that the directors then voted to oust him.

SOMETHING HAPPENED TO AUTO.

Neither the Man With a Broken Skull Nor His Passenger Can Tell What.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 23.—Frank Wyckoff, an automobile agent here, was found unconscious beneath his overturned automobile in Madison avenue near Convent early this morning. He was taken to the Memorial Hospital with a fractured skull. His condition is critical.

At the time where Wyckoff was found a workman came upon August Wright of Speedell avenue, who had gone for a ride with Wyckoff, wandering about in a dazed condition. He said he remembered that they skidded, that the machine whirled over and that he was thrown out. He could tell nothing more about the accident. Wright was badly cut and bruised, but was able to go home.

Wyckoff, who was driving a Buick, was found unconscious beneath his overturned automobile in Madison avenue near Convent early this morning. He was taken to the Memorial Hospital with a fractured skull. His condition is critical.

At the time where Wyckoff was found a workman came upon August Wright of Speedell avenue, who had gone for a ride with Wyckoff, wandering about in a dazed condition. He said he remembered that they skidded, that the machine whirled over and that he was thrown out. He could tell nothing more about the accident. Wright was badly cut and bruised, but was able to go home.

FELL AND SLID 280 FEET.

Friedle Came Down 21 Stories, but Only His Hands Were Hurt.

John Friedle, at work on the Municipal Building, lost his balance and fell while he was fixing a derrick on the Duane street side twenty-one stories up yesterday. As he fell he grabbed the guy rope of the derrick and hung on. He whirled down to the sixth floor, still clinging to the rope, and there a knot broke his grip. For a few feet he dropped, then caught the rope again and came to the end of it thirty feet from the ground. Friedle fell that distance, landing on his back. His hands were badly cut, but otherwise he wasn't hurt. Altogether he slid 280 feet down the rope.

DOMINICAN REBELS BEATEN.

Attack on Monte Cristi Repulsed by Government Troops—Many Wounded.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CAPE HAITIEN, Feb. 23.—Rebels came in this morning that the rebels have attacked Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, and were repulsed, leaving a number of wounded.

Dr. Thezan of Cape Haytien has left for Dajabon with surgical necessities. Monte Cristi province is virtually held by the insurgents and the revolt has been spreading so far. It is hoped that today's reverse may turn the tide.

BUNCH OF PARIS DUELS.

Three Brace of Indignant Politicians Seek More or Less Glory Satisfaction.